

A. Discuss.

- Have you ever been to a summer camp?
- If yes, what was it like? Did you enjoy it?
- If not, would you like to go to one?

C. Look at the words/phrases 1-9 from the advertisements and match them with the meanings a-i.



D. Read the advertisements again and the statements below. Which advertisement do they refer to? Write A, B or C.

1. You can't sleep at the camp unless you pay extra. (B)
2. This camp lasts less than a week. (A)
3. Meals aren't offered at this camp. (C)
4. You can go to this camp any time you like. (A)
5. This camp teaches you safety tips. (C)
6. You will receive something when the camp finishes. (A) + (B)
7. Young children can go to this camp. (C)
8. This camp has the cheapest weekly cost. (C)

Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in the box.

be finish read not speak do go

1. Have you finished playing that computer game yet?
2. Ali isn't here. He has gone to his friend's house.
3. That book is brilliant. I have read it twice.
4. My cousin has never been on a holiday to France before.
5. Steven hasn't spoken to me all week. What's wrong with him?
6. We have done ten experiments so far this year. I love my Science class.

Go to pages 163-165 for extra grammar practice.



3 Listen

Listen to two people talking about a summer camp and complete the leaflet below.



TIP! Before you listen, read the statements or questions carefully. This will give you an idea of what to listen for.

Listening Transcript

John Hey, have you decided where you want to go this summer?

Eric What, you mean summer camp?

John Yeah, because I've found this new one, and it looks really good. Here, check out this leaflet.

Eric Let me see. Art Camp... Looks good.

John There are lots of activities. Painting, drawing, computer graphics...

Eric Yeah, but there's no photography. That's what I'm interested in.

John Yes, there is. It's on Sunday. You can choose that or comic making.

Eric Well, I'd choose photography for sure.

John I knew you'd like that. And check this out, you can also make your own photo album!

Eric Oh, yeah. On Tuesday. This camp looks perfect for me.

John Me too. I really want to learn some pottery. And at the end of the week, there's a big exhibition with the art you've made.

Eric Great! How much does it cost?

John It's 175 euros for the week.

Eric That's not bad. Where do you stay? Do they have rooms or something?

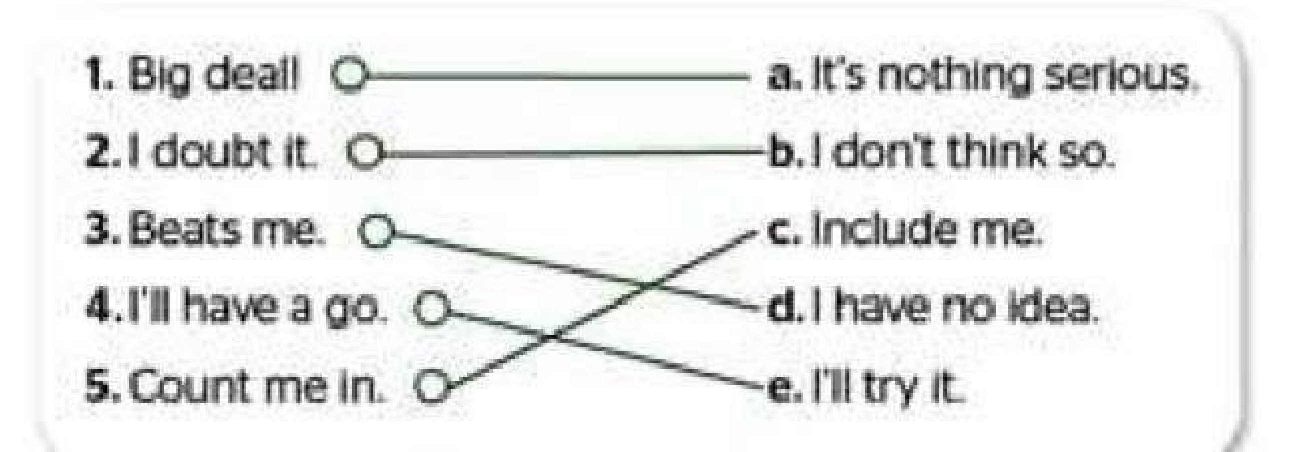
John It's not that kind of camp. You stay there all day long but you go home in the evening.

Eric So there's no accommodation. That's OK.

John Well, what do you think?

Eric Let's go for it.

C. Look at the expressions 1-5 from the dialogue and match them with the meanings a-e.



C. Look at the expressions 1-5 from the dialogue and match them with the meanings a-e.

1. Big deal! — a. It's nothing serious.
2. I doubt it. — b. I don't think so.
3. Beats me. — d. I have no idea.
4. I'll have a go. — e. I'll try it.
5. Count me in. — c. Include me.

D. Read the dialogue again and answer the questions.



1. Why is Bill annoyed with the boy?

   Because he stepped on him and, according to him, he didn't apologise.

2. What does Bill think the boy's gesture means?

   That he's hungry or something.

3. Can Bill and Ali understand what the boys are signing?

   No, they can't.

4. What's special about the website Ali has found?

   It has short videos that show you how to sign.

5. How can you sign *Sorry*?

   By making a circle on your chest with your fist.

6. How can you tell that Bill finds sign language interesting?

   He wants to learn sign language at the youth club.



2 Vocabulary

Complete with the words in the boxes.

look watch notice stare

1. Are you going to ___watch___ the game tonight?
2. Did you ___notice___ what Alex was wearing?
3. Mark! Don't ___stare___ at people. It's rude.
4. ___Look___ under that bush! There's a grey cat.

talk speak say tell discuss

5. How many languages does Ibrahim ___speak___?
6. Lee has decided to ___discuss___ the problem with his parents.
7. ___Tell___ me more about the book. I'm curious!
8. Did you ___say___ goodbye to Abdul-Rahman? He left a few minutes ago.
9. Let's ___talk___ about something else.

wonder think imagine

10. I can't ___imagine___ life without mobile phones.
11. I ___think___ you should apologise to Yusef. You weren't nice to him.
12. I ___wonder___ what the teacher will say about my project. I hope he likes it.



Pronunciation



A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. know b. now

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	know /əʊ/	now /aʊ/
doubt		
home	✓	
over	✓	
crowded		
council		
show	✓	
totally	✓	
allow		✓

Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

We use the Present Perfect Simple:	We use the Past Simple:
• for actions that happened in the past, but we don't say when exactly. *I have visited Rome.*	• for actions that happened at a definite time in the past. We say when. *I visited Rome last year.*
• with the time expressions: ever, never, before, so far, just, yet, already, always, for, since, etc.	• with the time expressions: yesterday, in 1995, ago, last week/month, etc.



Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Where's Brian? He hasn't come (not come) round all week.
   B: I don't know. He went (go) snowboarding in France with some friends last week. Maybe he hasn't returned (not return) yet.
2. A: Have you and Sami already watched (already/watch) the new wildlife documentary?
   B: Yes, we watched (watch) it yesterday.
3. A: Did you talk (talk) to Mahmud yesterday?
   B: No, I didn't see (not see) him at school.
4. We have visited (visit) many interesting sights so far.

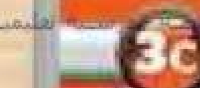
Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.



Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Where's Brian? He ___hasn't come___ (not come) round all week.
   B: I don't know. He ___went___ (go) snowboarding in France with some friends last week. Maybe he ___hasn't returned___ (not return) yet.
2. A: ___Have___ you and Sami ___already watched___ (already/watch) the new wildlife documentary?
   B: Yes, we ___watched___ (watch) it yesterday.
3. A: ___Did___ you ___talk___ (talk) to Mahmud yesterday?
   B: No, I ___didn't see___ (not see) him at school.
4. We ___have visited___ (visit) many interesting sights so far.

Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.





3c Do you speak English?

1 Read

- ENGLISH: A Changing Language
- English Throughout the Centuries
- ENGLISH Around the World





2 Vocabulary







3 Grammar



Grammar Reference



4 Speak



Pairwork Activity



5 Write

sb Student's Book

wb Workbook

gr Grammar Book



gl Glossary

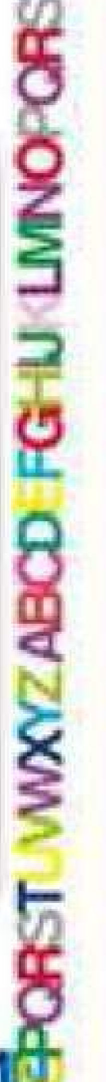
C. Read again and answer the questions.







1. How many people speak English around the world?
   1/4 of 7 billion people.
2. Are most English speakers non-native speakers?
   Yes.
3. How many pages are in English on the Internet?
   Over 1 billion.
4. According to the text, how can English help people in their everyday lives? Name two ways.
   You can use computers more effectively and you can ask for information in a foreign country.
5. What kind of words have entered the language?
   Words which people use frequently and come from a variety of fields that affect our everyday life.
6. Where do people speak Singlish?
   In Singapore.



C. Read again and answer the questions.



1. How many people speak English around the world?
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   In Singapore.

2 Vocabulary

Read the sentences 1-7 below. What do the phrasal verbs in bold mean? Match them with the definitions a-g.

1. I don't know that word. Let's **look it up** in the dictionary. (d)
2. **Look out!** You're going to fall. (f)
3. I always **look after** my little sister when my parents are away. (b)
4. We're really **looking forward to** going on a trip to the mountain. (g)
5. Why don't you **come round** for dinner tomorrow? (c)
6. Mark always **comes up with** the best ideas. (a)
7. I **came across** Jake when I went to the supermarket. (e)

a. produce or find an answer
b. take care of
c. visit (usually a person's house)
d. try to find information in a book or by using a computer
e. meet or find something or someone by chance
f. be careful
g. feel excited about something that is going to happen

Complete with *for* or *since*.

1. Mr Ammar has been a teacher of English in this school ___since___ 1995.
2. I haven't heard from him ___for___ years.
3. I have known Yusef ___for___ three years.
4. Mark has written three books ___since___ he moved to Paris.
5. We have had this TV ___for___ five years.

Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.



Survey



STUDENT A

Imagine you are a reporter for a local magazine. Interview Student B using the prompts below to complete the form.

STUDENT B

Student A is a reporter for a local magazine and wants to interview you. Answer his/her questions.

- What / name?
- How old / be?
- How old / when start / learn English?
- How often / have lessons?
- How many / hours / study?
- Do you watch...?
- Why / learn / English?

Survey: Learning English!

GENERAL INFORMATION

name: ______________

age: ______________

age when started: ______________

frequency of lessons: ______________

hours of studying: ______________

OTHER WAYS YOU LEARN/PRACTISE

- watch documentaries in English: yes ☐ no ☐
- read English magazines or books: yes ☐ no ☐
- use English websites: yes ☐ no ☐
- play computer games that are in English: yes ☐ no ☐
- communicate with an English-speaking penfriend/e-pal: yes ☐ no ☐

REASONS WHY YOU ARE LEARNING

- meet people: yes ☐ no ☐
- travel: yes ☐ no ☐
- study abroad: yes ☐ no ☐
- work abroad: yes ☐ no ☐
- other: ______________

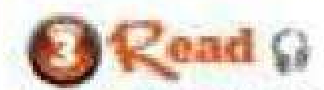


2 Vocabulary

Listen, look and try to guess the meaning of the verbs in bold.

peel the onions and **chop** them

fry the eggs



3 Read

A. Look at the title and the picture of the website. What do you know about churros? Listen, read and find out more.

CHURROS WITH CHOCOLATE



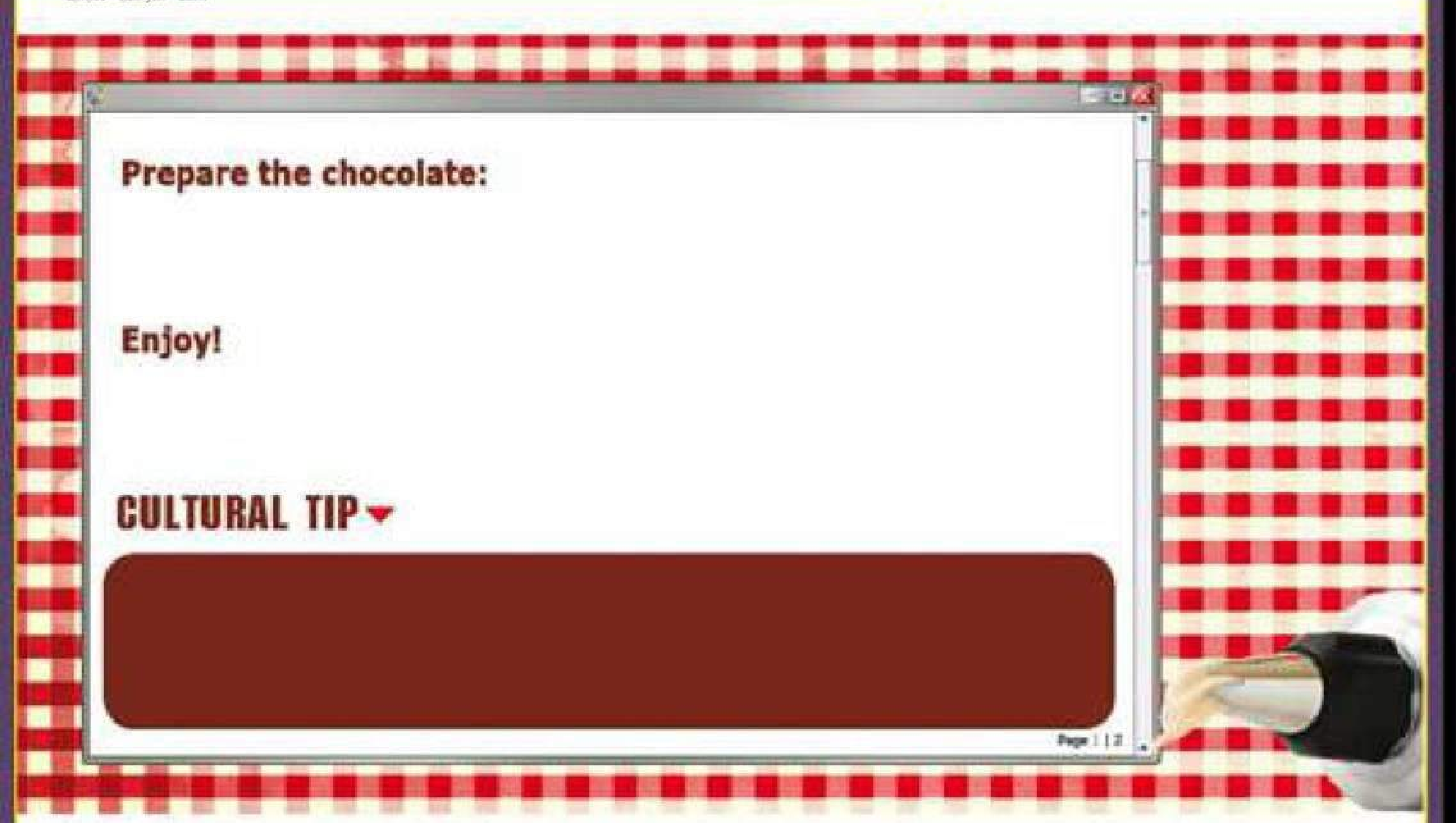
Ingredients

- 1 cup water
- ¼ cup butter
- ¼ tsp salt
- 6 tbsp sugar
- 1 cup flour
- 2 eggs and 1 egg yolk
- vegetable oil or olive oil
- 1 tsp ground cinnamon
- 200g chocolate

Procedure

Prepare the churros:

- To make the dough, heat the water, butter, salt and 2 tablespoons of sugar in a saucepan. Stir in the flour. Beat with a spoon for about a minute until the dough forms a ball. Remove from the heat.


A taste of culture
Full Blast 5
منصة مدرسية تعليمية
Prepare the chocolate:
Enjoy!
CULTURAL TIP
Page 1 | 2

B. Read the recipe again. What do the words in bold refer to?

1. You need six of **these**. tablespoons of sugar
2. You need **this much** sugar to make the dough. 2 tablespoons
3. You fry the churros for **this long**. 3-4 minutes
4. You put sugar and cinnamon **there**. in a bag
5. You mustn't overcook **this**. chocolate
6. You can keep churros **there** for three months. in the freezer
7. Spanish people usually dip churros in **this** for breakfast. hot chocolate

C. Read again and decide if the pictures are correct or not. Put a tick or a cross.



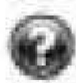


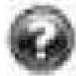
4 Listen

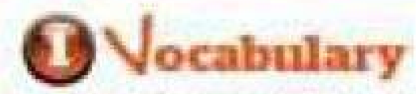
Listen to a TV cooking programme and answer the questions. Choose a or b.

 1. What did the chef do to the chicken first?
- (a.) He boiled it.
- b. He fried it.

 2. What did the chef use for frying?
- (a.) olive oil
- b. butter

 3. What did the chef do to the potatoes first?
- a. He peeled them.
- (b.) He boiled them.

 4. How much salt does he add to the salad?
- a. 1 tablespoon
- (b.) 1 teaspoon



1 Vocabulary

Read the phrases below and then complete the sentences 1-5 with the correct form of the verbs. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

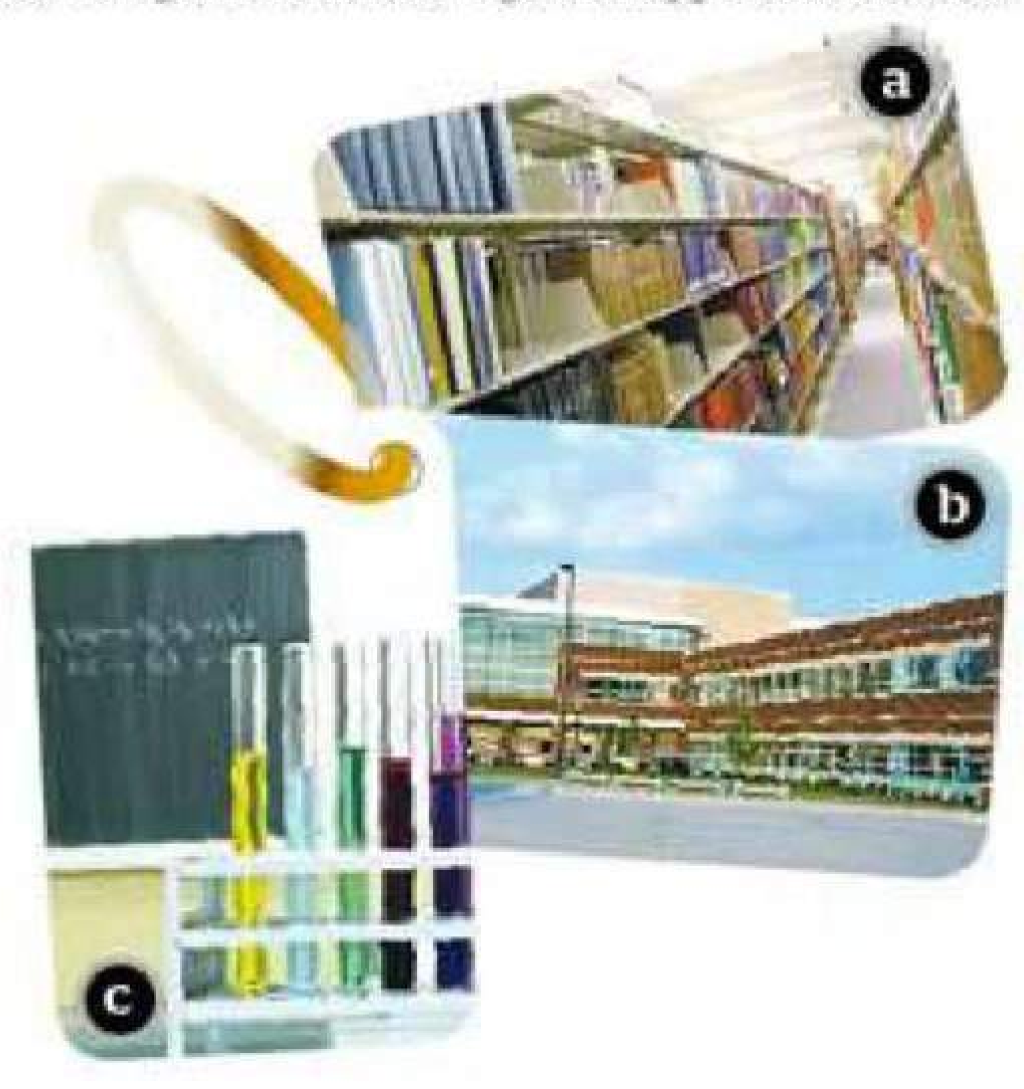
attend	a class / a lesson / a course / school
revise for	an exam / a test
sit (for) / take	an exam / a test
miss	an exam / a test / a class / a lesson / school
do well in / pass / fail	an exam / a test
get	exam results / good or bad marks

1. Khaled ___passed___ his driving test yesterday and now he wants to buy a car.
2. I fell asleep while I was studying and I ___missed___ my French lesson.
3. Sorry, I can't go out tonight. I have to ___revise___ for my Maths exam.
4. Kelly ___failed___ the Physics exam and she has to ___sit for / take___ it again tomorrow. She hopes to ___get___ good results this time.
5. Saud and Faisal ___attend___ the same school but they aren't classmates.



2 Listen

A. Listen to two students talking about something that happened at school. Where did it take place?



B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Sam doesn't usually have Science lessons with Mr Jackson. T
2. Sam saw all of the experiment. F
3. The noise wasn't very loud. F
4. Everyone at the school heard the noise. T
5. Two things caught fire during the experiment. T
6. Mr Jackson wasn't hurt in the accident. T
7. Sam put out the fire. F

TIP!

- Speak clearly.
- Don't worry if you make a mistake. Correct yourself if you can, otherwise just continue speaking.
- If you can't remember a word, don't stop. Try to use other words.

1. Who is writing the e-mail?

Brad.

2. Why is he writing?

He is writing to tell Abdullah what happened at school that day.

3. What is the relationship between the two boys?

They're friends or e-pals.

4. What is the purpose of each paragraph? Match the phrases a-c with the paragraphs.

a. third paragraph
b. second paragraph
c. first paragraph

C. Read the plan and the phrases 1-6 below. In which part do they belong? Write the phrases in the plan.

1. Thanks for your letter/e-mail.
2. Well, that's all for now.
3. Anyway, enough about me. What have you been up to lately?
4. I haven't heard from you for ages.
5. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.
6. Well, here's the latest.

When you're writing **a letter or an e-mail giving news**, follow the plan below.

GREETING

Greet the person you're writing to.

- *Dear Majed,*
- *Hi Tom,*
- *Hello Sahar,*

OPENING PARAGRAPH

Begin your letter/e-mail and say why you're writing. Use phrases like:

- *How's life?*
- *How have you been?*
- *How are things? I hope everything's OK.*
- *Sorry I haven't written for so long, but...*
- *It was great to hear from you again.*
- *I'm writing to tell you...*
- *Guess what! I have some exciting news to tell you.*
- *You won't believe what happened to me.*
- ____________________
- I haven't heard from you for ages

MAIN PART

- **Give your news. Use phrases like:**
  - *I've never seen... before...*
  - *It was so... that...*
  - *The good news is...*
  - *I've also got some bad news...*
  - Well, here's the latest

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

- **State anything you want to emphasise, ask for news and end your letter/e-mail. Use phrases like:**
  - *I must go now.*
  - *Write back soon.*
  - *Waiting for your letter/e-mail/reply.*
  - *Make sure you write and tell me all your news.*
  - *What about you? Do you still...?*
  - *How's everybody?*
  - *Say hello to...*
  - Well, that's all for now
  - Anyway, enough about me. What have you been up to lately?
  - I'm looking forward to hearing from you

SIGNING OFF

- **Use a signature ending and your first name below that.**
  - *Take care,*
    Omar
  - *Keep in touch,*
    Hana
  - *Speak to you soon,*
    Ashraf





4a The natural world

1 Read

Extraordinary plants

Baobab





Pitcher Plant

Bamboo





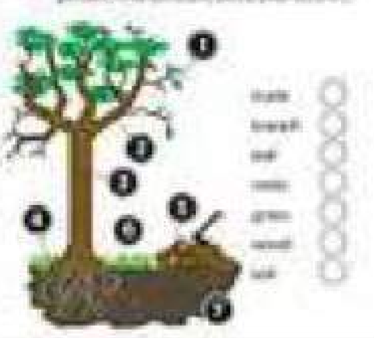
TIP!





2 Vocabulary





3 Grammar



Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of Place

Grammar Reference



4 Listen



Listening Transcript



5 Speak



sb Student's Book

wb Workbook

gr Grammar Book



gl Glossary



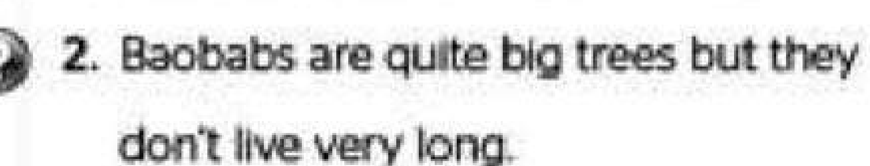
C. Match the highlighted words with the definitions 1-6 below.

1. the typical weather in an area: climate
2. huge: enormous
3. caught in a place that you can't get out of: trapped
4. the highest or lowest level that someone or something has ever reached: record
5. get away: escape
6. continue to live: survive

D. Read again and write T for True or F for False.



1. Baobabs grow in dry countries. (T)



2. Baobabs are quite big trees but they don't live very long. (F)



3. Sometimes monkeys use pitcher plants as cups. (T)
4. Insects can't get out of a pitcher plant. (T)
5. Rats and lizards are the only animals that eat pitcher plants. (F)
6. Bamboo can't grow without heat. (F)
7. People use bamboo in medicine. (T)



2 Vocabulary

Match the words below with the items in the picture. Then listen and check your answers.

trunk	3
branch	2
leaf	1
roots	4
grass	6
wood	5
soil	7

Circle the correct words.

1. **On / In** the morning, I looked **into / out of** the window and saw snow everywhere. I couldn't open the door because there was a lot of snow **next to / behind** it.
2. Kevin moved **to / in** Canada **in / on** 2008. He lives **in / on** a big house **in / to** a nice town. He doesn't live far **from / to** his work and he usually walks **to / for** his office every day.
3. **A:** What were you doing **at / since** 10 o'clock last night?
   B: I was **in / at** my cousin's house **during / till** midnight. Sorry, did you call? He lives just **in front of / opposite** us, so I didn't take my mobile.

Go to pages 172-175 for extra grammar practice.



1 Listen

A. Listen and answer. Where does the extract come from?

a. a news programme

b. a wildlife documentary

c. an interview



B. Listen again and tick the correct boxes.

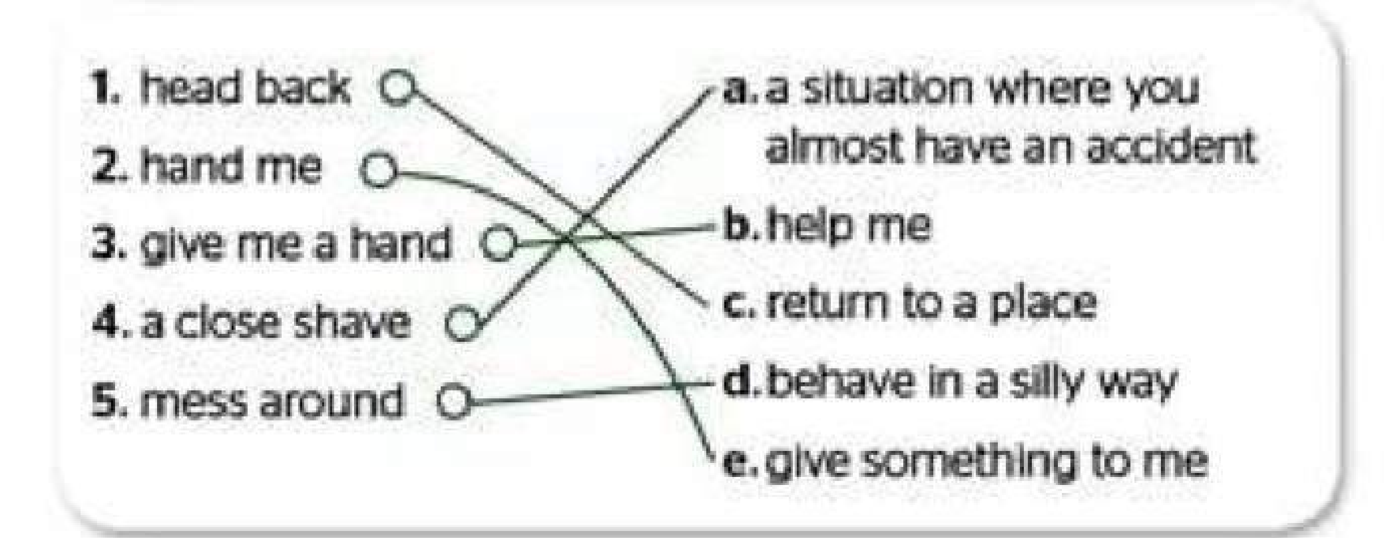
	Rafflesia	General Sherman	Both	Neither
1. It got its name from a person.			✓	
2. It is dangerous for humans.				✓
3. It smells very bad.	✓			
4. It is a record breaker.			✓	
5. It will live for a long time.		✓		



1 Read

A. Look at the picture. What do you think will happen to Bill? Listen to the dialogue and find out. Then read it out in groups.

B. Look at the expressions 1-5 from the dialogue and match them with the meanings a-e.



C. Read again and put the sentences in the correct order. Write 1-6.

a. Tom stops Bill from falling in the water. (5)
b. They hear a clap of thunder. (2)
c. Bill's uncle decides it's best to go home. (3)
d. Bill sees something in the water. (4)
e. Bill apologises to Tom. (6)
f. Ali and Bill see a storm coming. (1)



2 Vocabulary

Listen, read and try to guess the meaning of the words in bold.

Friday, 20th May

Last weekend's hiking trip was awful because of the bad weather! The sun was **shining** on Friday morning when we started off, but as we got further up the mountain, the temperature dropped to about three **degrees** and the wind started **blowing** really hard. We could see huge black clouds in the sky. Then we saw some **lightning** and heard thunder. A storm was coming, so we headed back immediately.



The temperature didn't **rise** again until we were near the bottom of the mountain. It rained for the rest of the day and the next day it was very **foggy** and we couldn't see a thing. Maybe we'll have better luck next time.



Complete the sentences with the correct question tag.

1. Aminah goes to the park with her family on Fridays, ___doesn't she___?
2. Let's look at the weather forecast before we leave, ___shall we___?
3. Fahd hasn't got dark hair, ___has he___?
4. Your father bought you that watch, ___didn't he___?
5. You didn't hear thunder, ___did you___?
6. Stop messing around, ___will you___?
7. United are winning this match, ___aren't they___?

Go to pages 176-177 for extra grammar practice.





A. Listen and repeat. In which sentence is the speaker not sure about something and wants to confirm it? In which sentence is the speaker sure and expects the listener to agree?

- *It usually rains in April, doesn't it?* ↗
- *It usually rains in April, doesn't it?* ↘

B. Listen and repeat. Is the intonation rising ↗ or falling ↘?

1. You don't like Physics, do you? R
2. We haven't got a game on Thursday, have we? F
3. Your cousin lives in Riyadh, doesn't he? R
4. The temperature isn't going to rise this weekend, is it? R
5. This is a really ugly painting, isn't it? F
6. Mike gets seasick easily, doesn't he? F

4c Go wild!

1 Read

I LiveD to tell the tale...

2 Vocabulary

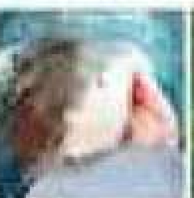

3 Grammar

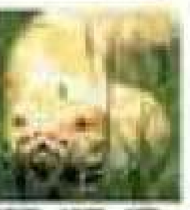

Past Simple - Past Progressive

TIP

Grammar Reference

4 Speak





TIP

5 Write

sb Student's Book

wb Workbook





C. Read again and write R for Ramesh, A for Andy or N for Neither.

1. The animal didn't try to attack me. R

2. I scared the animal away. N

3. I live in a dangerous place. R

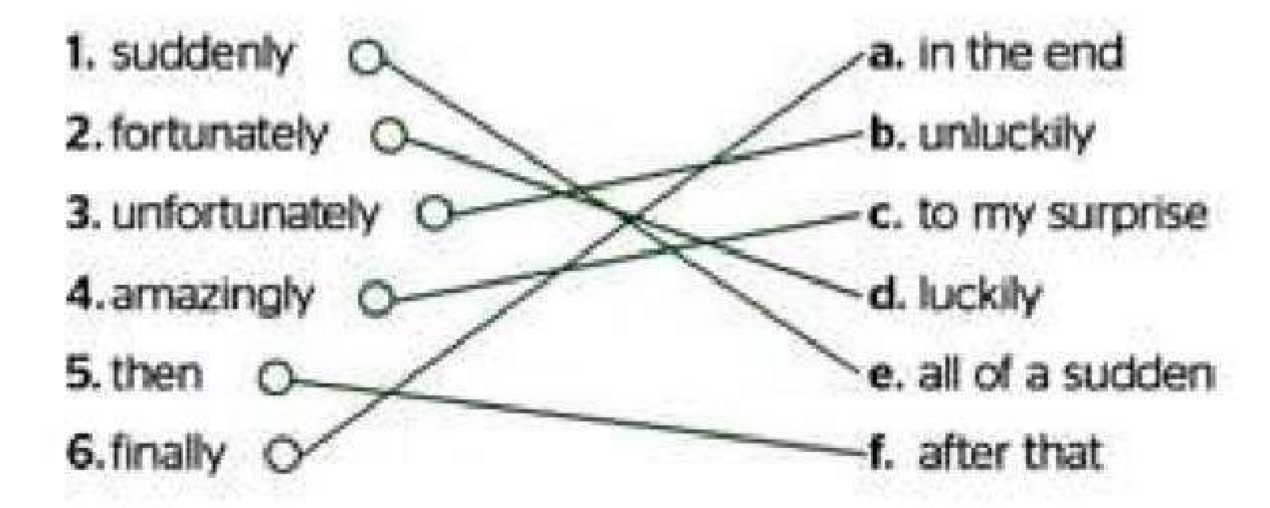
4. The animal chased me. A

5. I got injured during the experience. N
6. I disturbed the animal by accident. A
7. I didn't need help to get rid of the animal. A



2 Vocabulary

A. Match the words/phrases in the two columns.



B. Circle the correct words.

1. My dad had a car accident yesterday, but **suddenly / fortunately** he didn't get injured.
2. I was swimming when **suddenly / then** I felt something bite me on the leg.
3. Dave bought a very expensive camera, but **unfortunately / all of a sudden** he lost it.
4. We were walking in the forest when we saw a bear. **In the end / To our surprise**, it didn't even look at us. It disappeared seconds later.

TIP! When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.



3 Grammar

Past Simple - Past Progressive
Time clauses (when, while, as, as soon as)

- *Ryan **was watching** a documentary while John **was fixing** the hoover.*
- *The children **were sleeping** when the fire **started**.*
- *As we **were walking** through the park, we **found** a baby bird.*
- *As soon as Derek **noticed** the wolf behind him, he **started** running.*




Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. When Sean ___arrived___ (arrive) at Tony's house, his friends ___were listening___ (listen) to the news.
2. While my parents ___were sitting___ (sit) in the garden, a cat ___jumped___ (jump) over the fence.
3. As I ___was trying___ (try) to take a photo of the birds, a cat ___came___ (come) along and ___scared___ (scare) them away.
4. As soon as we ___realised___ (realise) how late it was, we ___rang___ (ring) Steve.
5. Oliver ___was fishing___ (fish) while his children ___were swimming___ (swim) in the river.

Go to pages 178-182 for extra grammar practice.



Speak

Work in groups of three. Imagine each of you took one of the photographs below. In turns, tell the story of what happened when you took the picture. Answer some of the questions below. You can use the prompts given.

- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- Who were you with?
- What did you do after you took the picture?



• boat • fishing • attack





• picnic • grass • bite



• Canada • hungry • hut



4d What a tragedy!

1 Vocabulary











2 Read



Killer wave

Massive quake hits HAITI



3 Grammar



Grammar Reference

4 Listen

Listening Transcript



5 Speak



sb Student's Book

wb Workbook

gr Grammar Book

gl Glossary



1 Vocabulary

A. Read and match the sentences with the pictures. Listen and check your answers. Then try to guess the meaning of the words in bold.


1 d


2 e   3 b



4 c


5 a

a. Many buildings **collapsed** because of the earthquake. The rescue teams are trying to get the **trapped** people out of the **rubble**.

b. It was the worst tsunami that has ever **occurred** in this area. The huge wave caused serious **damage**. It even **destroyed** the hospital and the injured have nowhere to go.

c. There was a lot of rain and the whole area **flooded**. Some families lost everything in the flood and are now **homeless**.

d. A fire **broke out** after lightning hit the building. Everyone has **evacuated** the building but firefighters are still trying to put out the fire.

e. Before the volcano in our town **erupted**, **smoke** was coming out of the top of the mountain for days.



2 Read

A. Look at the headlines of the two news articles and guess what natural disasters took place. Listen, read and check your answers.

Monday, 27 December 2004

Killer wave

B. Read the news articles again and answer the questions.

1. When did the earthquake under the Indian Ocean occur?
   On 26th December, 2004.
2. What caused the tsunamis?
   The earthquake.
3. Which countries suffered the most in the 2004 disaster?
   Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka.
4. How did some people in Jakarta manage to get away from the tsunami?
   A Science teacher who was there on holiday warned them that a tsunami was coming so they evacuated the area.
5. Where did the earthquake in Haiti hit?
   In Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince.
6. What did some of the survivors do?
   They rescued people.
7. What problem does the local official want to point out?
   That there aren't enough doctors and medical supplies.

Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. After Ron ___had finished___ (finish) his homework, he ___went___ (go) to the park with his friends.
2. ___Had___ Karim ___come___ (come) back from school when you ___got___ (get) home?
3. By the time the firefighters ___arrived___ (arrive), the building had collapsed (collapse).
4. The authorities ___had warned___ (warn) the people about the volcano before it ___erupted___ (erupt).
5. Steve ___hadn't woken up___ (not wake up) by 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Go to pages 183-185 for extra grammar practice.

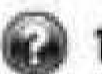


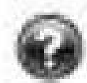
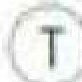
4 Listen

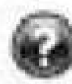
A. Listen to a live news report and tick the events that happened.

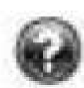
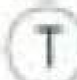
river overflowed	✓
roads flooded	✓
bridges collapsed	✓
helicopter crashed	
hospital collapsed	

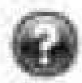
B. Listen again and write T for True or F for False.

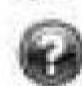
 1. It started raining 2 days ago. 

 2. Blackford has flooded in the past. 

 3. Local authorities didn't have time to warn the residents. 

 4. Rescue teams can't use cars. 

 5. A few people died when old buildings collapsed. 

 6. The man swam to a rescue boat. 

Survivor	Oh, it's a long story. I live near the river. I was in my house when the water started coming in from everywhere. I can't swim so I ran upstairs, but soon the water started coming up the stairs. Fortunately, one of the rescue teams heard me screaming and here I am.
Reporter	You're very lucky...

Student B: Imagine that you were at a restaurant and that the kitchen caught fire. Tell Student A, who is a reporter, what happened. Use some of the words in the box.

smoke	fire	break out	chef	waiters
injured	burn	trapped	scared	panic
in danger	be on fire	destroy	collapse	
ambulance	firefighter	evacuate		
rescue	put out			



1 Vocabulary

A. Read the sentences below. What's the difference between the adjectives in bold?

*The documentary we watched yesterday was really **boring**. We were all so **bored**.*

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Our trip to Yanbu was an **amazed / amazing** experience.
2. I had a terrible dream last night. It was really **frightened / frightening**.
3. Afaf was **shocked / shocking** when she heard the news.
4. The children were **exhausted / exhausting** after the long trip.
5. Yesterday's match was **disappointed / disappointing**. Our team played horribly.
6. Jack was **surprised / surprising** when he saw his best friend at the skatepark.



2 Listen

A. You will hear a radio interview with Peter Minter, a billionaire who had an adventure in the desert. Before you listen, look at the picture and guess which of the words below will be mentioned. Then listen and check your answers.

camel | engine | faint | oasis | thirsty

crash | bird | fly | snake | land

TIP! Before you listen, try to predict what the speakers are going to talk about.

B. Listen again and put the sentences in the correct order. Write 1-8.

a. Peter landed the plane. 1
b. Peter walked in the desert. 4
c. Peter flew away in a helicopter. 8
d. Peter got very thirsty. 3
e. Peter fainted. 5
f. Peter saw a bird. 6
g. Peter tried to call for help. 2
h. Peter found an oasis. 7

1. What tenses does the writer use?
2. What words does the writer use to link ideas?
3. What words does the writer use to describe feelings?
4. What is the purpose of each paragraph?



C. Join the pairs of sentences 1-5 using the linking words/phrases in the box. More than one answer may be correct.

so	as soon as	while	because
but	when	by the time	as

1. I heard a loud noise. I ran outside.
   As soon as / When I heard a loud noise, I ran outside.
2. We were exploring the cave. We found an old coin.
   We were exploring the cave when we found an old coin. / As / While we were exploring the cave, we found an old coin.
3. The train left. Hamid arrived at the station.
   The train had left by the time Hamid arrived at the station. / When Hamid arrived at the station, the train had left.
4. The boys broke the neighbour's window. They're in big trouble.
   The boys broke the neighbour's window so they're in trouble. / The boys are in trouble because they broke the neighbour's window.
5. Mike was exhausted. He stopped hiking.
   Mike was exhausted so he stopped hiking. / As / Because Mike was exhausted, he stopped hiking.



4e Story

A. Work in groups of three. Look at the pictures a-f which show what happened to Mark. The pictures are mixed up. Put them in order and make up a story using the prompts given. Then think of an interesting ending.



- It was a hot summer night...
- As soon as...
- However, ...
- While he was...
- So, he ran to...
- Luckily...
- The residents immediately...
- Minutes later...
- Fortunately/Unfortunately...

have / dream   volcano   erupt   scared
family / not believe
animals   behave / strangely   run away
town hall   inform / Mayor
appear / on TV   warn   residents
evacuate   relieved



4e Writing Plan: A story



Before you write:

- What are you writing?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your story

INTRODUCTION
Describing the scene

Who is /are the main character(s) of the story?	Where does the story take place?	When does the story take place?



Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

1. The fire completely **destroyed / attacked** our house, but luckily everyone **rescued / survived**.
2. We were **shocked / shocking** when we heard that a fire had **broken / put** out in our neighbourhood.
3. Can you bring some **trunk / wood** over here? I want to light a fire. I think the **degree / temperature** is dropping.
4. The earthquake was very strong and **as a result / as well as** lots of buildings **drowned / collapsed**.
5. Jake got on the motorbike behind his father and **held / handed** on tight.
6. We were walking quietly through the forest, trying not to **warn / disturb** the birds. Suddenly, Vincent made a noise and **scared / flew** them away.
7. When I went rock climbing last week, I nearly fell off **a cliff / an edge**. It was a **frightened / frightening** experience.